



# ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Kahuna Diamond Property

Kodiak Copper Corp.

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## List of Revisions

Date	Section	Details
01-Nov-15		Original Submission
13-Oct-16	Internal Environmental Policy	Revised
13-Oct-16	General	Provided information on commitment to hire Aqigiq HTO members annually as wildlife monitors
13-Oct-16	Authorizations	Minor modifications/clarification, revised regulatory instruments
13-Oct-16	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Rewritten to add more detail.
29-Jan-17	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Rewritten to add more detail as per the GNs recommendations.
29-Jan-17	Archaeology	Summary of the 2016 archeology study included.
29-Jan-17	Community Consultation Summary	Summary of the community consultation log included.
29-Jan-17	Scope of Project Activities	Summary of project activities included.
08-Nov-17	Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan	Reformatted document
08-Nov-17	Authorizations	Added KIA Right of Way Licence KVRW16F01
08-Nov-17	Applicable Legislation	Revised acts, regulations and guidelines
08-Nov-17	Training	Rewritten to add more detail
08-Nov-17	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Rewritten to add more detail
20-Nov-17	Community Consultation Log	Updated
05-Feb-18	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Phased shutdown flowchart added to 4.2.2 Polar Bear specific section added under 4.2.6
05-Feb-18	Archaeology	Updated
05-Feb-18	Community Consultation Summary	Updated to include consultation in January 2018.
25-Oct-18	Community Consultation Summary	Updated
25-Oct-18	Archaeology	Summary of 2018 archaeology study included.
25-Oct-18	Scope of 2019 Project Activities	Updated for 2019
31-Oct-18	Appendix A: Maps	Updated
28-Jul-22	General	Updated company name
28-Jul-22	Corporate Details	Updated
28-Jul-22	Phased Shutdown Procedures	Changed to Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures
28-Jul-22	Species at Risk	Section updated to include SARA List
28-Jul-22	Caribou	Updated section to add additional information
28-Jul-22	Health, Safety, Environmental & Community Policy	Added Kodiak's HSEC Policy
28-Jul-22	Community Consultation Summary	Updated
28-Jul-22	Summary of Project Activities	Updated
04-Aug-22	Wildlife Management	Updated
04-Aug-22	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Updated

# 1 Introduction

This Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan (EWMP) applies specifically to the Kahuna Diamond Property. Kodiak Copper Corp.'s (Kodiak) Kahuna Property is located between the communities of Rankin Inlet (Kangiqliniq) and Chesterfield Inlet (Igluligaarjuk) in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut.

This plan is designed to: identify potential impacts to the environment, wildlife and their habitat; outline mitigation measures to minimize adverse effects caused by potential impacts; and minimize wildlife and personnel interactions.

Exploration activities on the Kahuna Diamond Property are permitted under Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) Land Use Permit N2018C0022, Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) Land Use License KVL315B01 and Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Water License 2BE-KDP1722. Activities permitted include rock, till and soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping, ground geophysical surveying, diamond drilling, reverse circulation/rotary air blast drilling, bulk sampling and the operation of the Kahuna Field Camp. Operations will be based out of the Kahuna Camp.

## 1.1 Corporate Details

Kodiak Copper Corp.

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Main Contact List

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Jeff Ward (VP Exploration) (604) 646-4538

Claudia Tornquist (CEO & President) (604) 657-1225

Emily McNie (Geologist) (604) 646-8352

Kahuna Camp (during operations) (403) 668-8612

## 1.2 Purpose and Scope

This Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan outlines Kodiak's environmental policy and will be implemented to ensure that exploration activities on the Kahuna Diamond Property are operated in an environmentally responsible manner.

This plan includes:

- Kodiak's Company Health, Safety, Environmental and Community Policy,
- Applicable legislation and guidelines,
- Environmental protection measures,
- Predicted impacts to wildlife and mitigation measures,
- Potential impacts to aquatic life and mitigation measures,
- Archaeological site procedures.

This Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan applies to all activities conducted on the Kahuna Diamond Property on behalf of Kodiak Copper Corp. and should be used in conjunction with other property plans and best management practices. Other plans at the Kahuna Diamond Property include:

- Fuel Management Plan
- Emergency Response Plan
- Abandonment and Restoration Plan
- Field Safety Manual
- Spill Prevention and Response Plan
- Waste Management Plan

Kodiak Copper Corp. is responsible for the activities conducted on the Kahuna Diamond Property, including implementation and management of this plan.

## 1.3 Health, Safety, Environmental & Community Policy

### PURPOSE

The purpose of this health, safety, environment & community policy (the "Policy") is to ensure that Kodiak Copper Corp. ("Kodiak" or the "Company") is committed to operating in a safe and sustainable manner, respecting our environment, and investing in our people and local communities.

### HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT & COMMUNITY PRINCIPLES

The Company and its directors, officers, employees, management company employees and consultants (collectively referred to herein as "Personnel") shall comply with the following obligations:

- Meeting legal requirements and good industry practice with respect to health, safety, and sustainability, exceeding them when possible and appropriate.
- Fostering a culture of personal, environmental, and social responsibility.
- Maximizing the benefits gained by all stakeholders from the extraction of resources.
- Striving to achieve zero harm of our employees and contractors by ensuring health and safety remain a priority in all activities we perform.
- Implement health and safety management systems that meet industry best practice, including setting objectives and targets and measuring against them.
- Maintaining dialogue and continuous engagement with our stakeholders to ensure transparency and to understand their perspective, and to keep them informed of our activities.
- Respecting the history and customs of local communities, contributing to positive community outcomes, and promoting local employment and procurement.
- Strive for excellence in environmental management so the impact of our activities is minimized, and we achieve a high level of environmental performance.
- Effectively manage the environmental footprint and the use of energy, water, and other natural resources in all our activities.

- Contributing to the conservation of biodiversity by promoting responsible land management practices.
- Developing, implementing, maintaining, and monitoring appropriate tools that allow us to evaluate and manage socio-environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities.
- Continually improve our health, safety, and environmental performance, as well as stakeholder engagement practices.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH THIS POLICY

It is the responsibility of all Personnel to be aware of their obligations under and to comply with this Policy. All breaches of this Policy shall immediately be reported to Kodiak management. All reports by an individual of violations will be kept confidential except if otherwise required by law. Individuals who breach the Policy may be subject to disciplinary action including, but not limited to, dismissal. Individuals should be aware that in addition to any disciplinary action taken by the Company, violations of this Policy may require restitution and may lead to civil or criminal action against individual employees, directors and officers and any company involved. Retaliation in any form against any individual who reports a violation of this Policy or of law in good faith, or who assists in the investigation of a reported violation, is itself a serious violation of this Policy. Acts of retaliation should be reported immediately to the CEO or CFO and will be disciplined appropriately.

Personnel are required to acknowledge that they have read this Policy when they are engaged or when the Policy is introduced, and annually thereafter.

The Company asks that each member of the Personnel review the Policy periodically and take the opportunity to discuss with the CEO or CFO any circumstances that may have arisen which could be an actual or potential violation of this Policy.

Original approval date:	January 20, 2021
Revised date:	n/a
Approved by:	Board of Directors

## 1.4 Project Description

The Kahuna Diamond Property currently covers 66 mineral claims (100% and 50% ownership) covering approximately 820.3 square kilometres (Appendix A). Due to the transition to online map staking as of January 30, 2021, Kahuna Diamond Property claims currently have overlapping units on Nunavut Map Selection. Claim boundaries will be adjusted to remove overlapping units once all issue dates are reached. Claims are located on NTS map sheets 055O/02, 055O/03, 055O/04, 055O/05, 055O/06, 055O/07, 055J/13, 055J/14, 055N/01 and 055N/08 (Figure 2). The southern boundary of the property adjoins the north boundary of subsurface Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcel RI-01, approximately 40 kilometres northeast of Rankin Inlet. The northeast corner of the property is located approximately 15 kilometres southwest of Chesterfield Inlet. The Property extends north, south, east and west between Latitudes 62°59'30" and 63°15' 30" North and Longitudes 90°44' and 91°49' West. A total of 45 mineral claims have surface rights that are within, or partially within, the boundaries of surface Inuit Owned Land parcel CI-15.

The Kahuna Property has a subarctic climate and is above the tree line with temperatures staying below freezing from late September to early June. The coldest months are December through March with average temperatures between -26°C and -31°C. The warmest months are July and August with average temperatures up to 9°C. The driest month is February with an average of 6mm of precipitation while the wettest month is August which can reach up to 43 mm of precipitation. Daylight hours vary greatly with 4 hours, 48 min of daylight on December 21<sup>st</sup> and 20 hours, 12 minutes daylight on June 21<sup>st</sup>. Wind speeds in the Rankin Inlet area are fairly high ranging from daily averages of 25 to 60 kilometres per hour throughout the year (weather.gc.ca).

The physiography of the Rankin Inlet area is one of low topographical relief (sea level to 300 metres above sea level) with occasional less recessive ridges and hills. Changes in the relief are largely caused by extensive glacial deposits including moraines, drumlins and glacial wash several tens of kilometres long and 50 to 100 metres in height. During the winter months, the terrain is a land of frozen snow and ice. Once the land has thawed in the summer months, the terrain is a huge expanse of exposed and moss-covered bedrock, glacial fluvial deposits and endless shallow lakes, swamps, rivers and streams, making cross land navigation at times very difficult.

## 1.5 Authorizations

Kodiak Copper Corp. will apply and comply with the terms and conditions of a number of authorizations in order to conduct exploration activities. Kodiak's current permits and licenses are as follows:

- CIRNAC 'Class A' Land Use Permit N2018C0022: Permitted activities include prospecting, till and rock sampling, diamond and reverse circulation drilling, trenching, ground geophysical surveys, bulk sampling, the establishment of an overland winter trail and operation of the Kahuna Camp.
- KIA 'Class 1' Land Use License KVL315B01: Permitted activities include: prospecting, till and rock sampling, diamond drilling, trenching, ground geophysical surveys, and bulk sampling.
- KIA Right of Way License KVRW16F01 has approved the establishment of an overland winter trail from Rankin Inlet to the property.
- NWB 'Type B' Water License 2BE-KDP1722: This license is for the use of water during diamond drilling operations and the subsequent collection of waste water from the drilling operations in an approved drill sump and domestic water use for the Kahuna Camp.

Kodiak Copper Corp. is bound by the terms and conditions set out in each of the licenses and permits while conducting any of its permitted exploration activities.

## 1.6 Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

Exploration at the Kahuna Diamond Property will be conducted in accordance with Federal and Territorial Acts, Regulations, Guidelines and Recommendations including, but not limited to:

### 1.6.1 Federal

- Aeronautics Act

- Canada-Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment)
- Canada Wildlife Act
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act (Environment Canada)
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans Operational Statements and Guidelines
- Draft Fuel Storage and Handling Guidelines, April 2009, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada - Nunavut
- Fisheries Act (Fisheries and Oceans Canada; DFO)
- Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (DFO)
- Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (CIRNAC)
- Migratory Birds Convention Act and Migratory Birds Regulations
- National Fire Code of Canada (Federal)
- Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
- Public Health Act
- Species at Risk Act
- Territorial Lands Act
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Transport Canada)
- Workers' compensation Board
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

### 1.6.2 Territorial

- Caribou Protection Plan/Caribou Protection Measures
- Caribou and Muskox Protection Measures (Keewatin Land Use Plan)
- Draft Recommended Best Practices For The Storage And Handling Of Petroleum And Allied Petroleum Products on Federal Crown Lands in Nunavut
- Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (DNLUP) (pending)
- Environmental Guidelines for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste
- Fire Prevention Act (Territorial)
- Nunavut Archaeological and Paleontological Sites Regulations
- Nunavut Environmental Protection Act
- Nunavut "Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste"
- Nunavut Waters Act and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act
- Nunavut Wildlife Act
- The Mine, Health and Safety Act and Regulations (Nunavut)
- The NWT and Nunavut Safety Act, the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations

### 1.6.3 Municipal

- Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning Guidelines



## 2 Training

All employees and contractors of Kodiak will be trained in the company's internal policies, management plans, standard operating procedures and be made familiar with the Terms and Conditions of the project's licenses and permits. Every person arriving at Kodiak's Kahuna Diamond Property will undergo an orientation which includes information on health, safety, and environmental responsibilities and stewardship. Training will include, but not be limited to:

- Emergency Response Plan
- Spill Prevention and Response Plan
- Bear Safety
- General Safety
- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Baseline Monitoring
- Wildlife Mitigation Measures
- Field Safety Manual
- Fuel Management Plan
- Abandonment and Restoration Plan
- Waste Management Plan

All employees and contractors will receive Bear Safety Training. Bear safety information and material will be kept in a binder on site. The Government of Nunavut published the manual "Bear Safety-Reducing Bear-People Conflicts in Nunavut". This document will be referred to in the safety orientation that all personnel, contractors and consultants receive when they arrive at site. A copy of the manual will be kept at the camp office and in Vancouver in the head office.

## 3 Environmental Protection Measures

Environmental protection ultimately rests with the company having authorization from the environmental agencies to conduct exploration activities. Environmental awareness and a good knowledge of environmental protection measures help to avoid or reduce adverse exploration impacts. Field personnel and contractors must know and follow the applicable work conditions established by the environmental regulatory agencies.

Prior to annual exploration activities, community meetings will be held in Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet to discuss the proposed work plan and gain community feedback. Advice will be sought as to timing of activities, wildlife movements and suggested avoidance measures. Annual site visits for community representatives and leaders from the Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet, Aqigiq Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, the Kangiqliniq HTO and the KIA may be scheduled during field operations. In addition, Kodiak has committed to contract wildlife monitors from Chesterfield Inlet or Rankin Inlet annually through the HTO to accompany field crews for the purpose of monitoring wildlife, providing advice on avoidance and to ensure the safety of field crews.

Kodiak Copper Corp. expects all personnel and contractors operating on its behalf will recognize and respect the rights of other land users.

Kodiak through its permits and licenses requires:

- That all personnel, contractors, consultants and visitors to the project area respect the land, the waters and the local wildlife.
- The rules, regulations, terms and conditions of the applicable laws, licenses and permits are to be strictly adhered to.
- All garbage and litter to be removed from all field sites (including cigarette butts).
- No operations to be conducted within 300 metres of any privately owned structure (e.g. hunting cabins)

## 4 Wildlife Management

Kodiak Copper Corp. acknowledges that mineral exploration programs have the potential to temporarily impact wildlife and wildlife habitat, and thus commits to adhere to monitoring and mitigation strategies as well as legislated avoidance. All terms and conditions of licenses and permits will be strictly adhered to including specific recommendations for caribou protection measures.

This plan has been designed to address specific wildlife species (inclusive of caribou), species groups and their critical habitats. Selected species, species groups and their critical habitats that are the focus of this Plan are:

- Those that occur within and immediately adjacent to the project site or along project flight paths during project operations,
- Those that are important harvestable species, and
- Those with special conservation Status.

### 4.1 Potential Impacts

Kodiak Copper Corp. understands the impacts to wildlife through human interaction including harassment and disturbance and will ensure its contractors and employees follow the terms and conditions as set out by the regulatory authorities. If wildlife are present in a work area, all employees and contractors are to avoid contact and mitigate any impacts.

Harassment and disturbance of wildlife is prohibited. If any employees and contractors are approaching a work site where migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves, muskoxen nurse groups or other wildlife are present, this work site will be avoided until the animals have moved an appropriate distance from the site.

Potential impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat include displacement/avoidance from habitat, habituation/attraction and/or unintentional interactions/disturbance, particularly from aircraft, surveying and mechanical operations, especially during migration and calving periods. It is recognized that the

Qamanirjuaq and Lorillard herds are particularly important in the regional project area; Kodiak will work with stakeholders to develop strategies to minimize potential negative effects through a focused monitoring and mitigation measures.

The predicted impacts to wildlife due to the presence of the Kahuna Diamond Property include:

- Attracting wildlife,
- Habitat disturbance
- Unintentional disturbances

Wildlife can be naturally inquisitive, and some species are attracted to areas that are occupied by humans due primarily by scents and smells. Kodiak will discourage this by minimizing all waste and the proper storage of these attractants until such time as they are removed from site. At no time will it be permitted by any personnel, contractors, or consultants to feed or to use food products to entice wildlife closer to activities. Good housekeep practices will be implemented, and all active work sites will be kept clean of all food waste and will be properly stored in sealed containers.

Habitat disturbance during exploration programs are temporary and as per the Abandonment and Restoration Plan, upon final closure the site will be reclaimed and restored to its original state or as near as possible. Kodiak will act proactively to complete site reclamation and remediation immediately following the completion of the work (i.e., at drill sites, bulk sample sites, etc.). Habitat disturbance on the Kahuna Property will result to some extent from field camp, diamond drilling and bulk sample activities.

The Kahuna Camp is a small temporary field camp that will be fully closed and dismantled upon completion of all exploration activities. The site will then be reclaimed and restored to its original state or as near as possible. During seasonal closures, all vinyl tents and canvas tent covers are removed from camp for the fall and winter shut down period. Plywood floors, 2 tent frames and 1 structure have been left for use during future field programs. During operations, the Kahuna Camp will cease operations as per Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures and personnel will stay indoors to avoid disturbing wildlife.

The effects of habitat disturbance at drill sites are very temporary. Drill sites are remediated upon completion of drilling activities and removal of the drill equipment. Bulk sampling is not contemplated for the upcoming program. All exploration activities will be performed in a manner to limit their impact and footprint.

The overland winter trail is a pre-existing trail utilized by community members travelling between Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet during the winter. As sufficient snow and ice is required to safely use the trail, no disturbance is expected to the land.

During operations, exploration activities on the Kahuna Diamond Property such as helicopter flights, drilling operations and camp generator use as well as bombardier use on the overland winter trail create noise

which can disturb wildlife. Noise disturbance is temporary, and Kodiak will adhere to shutdowns as per the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures (section 4.5.3) to mitigate noise disturbance. In areas where migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves, muskoxen nurse groups or other wildlife are present, helicopters are to maintain a minimum altitude of 610 metres. At 610 metres above ground level, noise from the helicopter is anticipated to be minimal.

Despite best efforts and practices, unintentional contact and disturbances can occur. As an example, every effort will be made to avoid nest and den sites. However, should a field crew happen upon nests or dens, the coordinates will be recorded, and the crew will immediately vacate the area. These areas will be avoided until they are no longer being inhabited and reported to the Government of Nunavut and the KIA. All unintentional disturbances, no matter what the nature, will be reported immediately and will be documented in the annual report.

Caribou, muskoxen, predatory mammals (wolf, bear, wolverine and fox) and birds that have potential to be temporarily impacted by interaction during Kodiak's proposed activities require specific monitoring and mitigation strategies. Impacts and protocols for specific wildlife are described below under Wildlife Mitigation Measures.

The Kahuna Diamond Project is a mineral exploration project with a temporary field camp, that operates for a finite time period annually and has no planned permanent infrastructure or roads. All potential environmental effects associated with this project are considered minor, localized effects that can be mitigated. No significant residual impacts to the environment are expected to occur as a result of the implementation of this program. While individually no significant effects are anticipated, consideration should be made to the combination of all existing or planned activities within the vicinity of the project area. Potential positive cumulative effects include an increase in the employment rate, infrastructure and potential for investment in local communities by government. Potential negative cumulative effects on the land include changes to the regional and seasonal distribution of wildlife, increases in non-native plant species or the melting of permafrost. Currently the Kahuna Diamond Project is in the earlier stages of exploration. Any effects of this proposed program on the local or regional environment will be both negligible and mitigable. Any cumulative effects at this stage will also be minor or negligible.

## 4.2 Wildlife Monitoring

Wildlife Monitoring is an important component to the exploration program and all sightings of wildlife are to be recorded. Designated Wildlife Monitors, hired through the Aqigiq Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), are responsible for documenting wildlife sightings, responding to wildlife interactions and implementing mitigation measures. Wildlife Monitors will conduct height of land observations and note any observations made during helicopter flights to and from the work area. All personnel will be instructed to assist Wildlife Monitors in documenting wildlife sightings during operations and flights. Any dangerous incidents and accidents involving wildlife will be reported immediately. The Wildlife Monitor will collect and record the following information:

- Species and number of wildlife observed,
- Date and time of sighting,
- GPS coordinates,
- General age and gender (if possible),
- Description of the animals' activity and behaviour,
- Details of encounter including direction of approach and departure,
- Comment on surrounding activity, attractants, and people,
- Describe mitigation measures applied to deter wildlife or limit access,
- Report caribou herds larger than 50 and muskox herds greater than 10 to the KIA, Government of Nunavut Department of Environment and the Aqigiq HTO and Kangiqliniq HTO.

This information will be compiled and submitted to CIRNAC, KIA and NIRB in the annual report.

### 4.3 Wildlife Emergency Contact Information

Large caribou herds (>50), muskox herds (>10), bear incidents and/or interactions, and wolf or fox den sighting will be reported immediately to the appropriate wildlife contacts.

TABLE 1: WILDLIFE EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Contact	Phone Number	Location
Mitch Campbell, Kivalliq Regional Wildlife Biologist, GN	(867) 857-3171	Arviat
Malik Awan, Wildlife Biologist II, Carnivores, GN	(867) 857-3198	Arviat
Peter Kattegatsiak, Conservation Officer II, GN	(867) 898-9130	Chesterfield Inlet
Johanne Coutu-Autut, Conservation Officer III, GN	(867) 645-8084	Rankin Inlet
Daniel Kaludjak, Conservation Officer II, GN	(867) 645-8083	Rankin Inlet
Aqigiq HTO	(867) 898-9063	Chesterfield Inlet
Kangiqliniq HTO rankinhoto@qiniq.com	(867) 645-2350	Rankin Inlet
Kivalliq Inuit Association	(867) 645-5725	Rankin Inlet
Christine Wilson, Resource Management Officer, CIRNAC	(867) 222-6482	Rankin Inlet

### 4.4 Species at Risk

The Government of Canada Species at Risk Registry was used to assess Species at Risk in Nunavut. The SARA registry can be found at [www.sararegistry.gc.ca](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca). Environment Canada and COSEWIC has indicated that species listed in the table below have the potential to occur within the Kahuna Property (Table 2). Kodiak conducts exploration in accordance with the Species at Risk Act and follows measures to protect listed wildlife species. If any of the listed species are sighted on the Kahuna Property, the information will be recorded.

TABLE 2: SPECIES AT RISK NUNAVUT

Common Name	SARA Status	SARA Schedule	COSEWIC Status	Taxonomic group	Notes
Caribou (barren-ground)	No Status	No schedule	Threatened	Mammals	Pending Addition
Grizzly Bear (Western population)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Mammals	New Addition
Polar Bear	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Mammals	New Addition
Wolverine	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Mammals	New Addition
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered	Schedule 1	Endangered	Birds	
Ivory Gull	Endangered	Schedule 1	Endangered	Birds	Uplisted
Red Knot (rufa subspecies)	Endangered	Schedule 1	Endangered	Birds	New Addition
Ross's Gull	Threatened	Schedule 1	Endangered	Birds	
Barn Swallow	Threatened	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Birds	New Addition
Common Nighthawk	Threatened	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Birds	Pending Status Change
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Threatened	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Birds	Pending Status Change
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Threatened	Birds	New Addition
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Birds	New Addition
Harlequin Duck (eastern)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Birds	
Horned Grebe (western)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Birds	New Addition
Red-necked Phalarope	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Birds	New Addition
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Special Concern	Birds	New Addition
Peregrine Falcon (anatum/tundrius)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Not at Risk	Birds	Pending Status Change
Hudsonian Godwit	No Status	No schedule	Threatened	Birds	Pending Addition
Lesser Yellowlegs	No Status	No schedule	Threatened	Birds	
Harris's Sparrow	No Status	No schedule	Special Concern	Birds	Pending Addition

Species at Risk Act (SARA) July 30, 2021

[https://species-registry.canada.ca/index-](https://species-registry.canada.ca/index-en.html#/species?ranges=13&legalScheduleId=1&sortBy=commonNameSort&sortDirection=asc&pageSize=10)

[en.html#/species?ranges=13&legalScheduleId=1&sortBy=commonNameSort&sortDirection=asc&pageSize=10](https://species-registry.canada.ca/index-en.html#/species?ranges=13&legalScheduleId=1&sortBy=commonNameSort&sortDirection=asc&pageSize=10)

The species or species groups of most concern to the Nunavummiut, as per comments made during public meetings, are provided in Table 3.

TABLE 3: WILDLIFE SPECIES OF CONCERN

Species or Species Group
Barren-ground caribou - specifically, Qamanirjuaq and Lorillard herds
Muskox
Arctic fox (and their dens)
Wolf (and their dens)
Grizzly Bear (and their dens)
Wolverine (and their dens)
Polar Bear
Waterfowl and Waterbirds (and their nests)
Peregrine Falcon (and their nests)
Other Raptors (and their nests)
Red-necked Phalarope
Short-eared Owl

## 4.5 Wildlife Mitigation Measures

### 4.5.1 General

If employees and/or contractors encounter wildlife at any time, every effort should be made to stay out of sight of wildlife or redirect travel away from wildlife where possible, to avoid impact to the wildlife.

The following general wildlife mitigation measures apply to all species.

- Approaching, touching and feeding wildlife is strictly prohibited.
- Hunting of wildlife, while conducting business on behalf of Kodiak Copper Corp., is strictly prohibited by all Kodiak employees, contractors, and consultants.
- Harassing wildlife is prohibited. This includes persistently worrying, chasing, or disturbing large groups of animals (N2018C0022).

Firearms are carried by designated Wildlife Monitors for safety reasons. Firearms must be properly registered and stored in accordance with applicable legislation and will only be used by individuals with current permits. Firearms will only be used when there is a threat to human life and all other deterrent measures have failed. All firearm discharges must be documented and reported immediately to the Project Manager.

Flight altitudes must be strictly observed and recorded, and pilots are responsible for enforcing flying limits. Unless there is a specific requirement for low level flights, fixed wing aircraft and helicopters will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 metres above ground level in places where there are migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves, muskoxen nurse groups and other wildlife.

Low level helicopter flights should only be conducted when necessary and must make every effort to avoid areas which are crucial nesting and denning habitats. Helicopters will not land in any area where wildlife are present unless under an emergency situation. In the event of bad weather or an emergency, when low level flights are required, these instances will be recorded and reported to the KIA.

Helicopter pilots will be instructed that they are not to fly over wildlife in a way to cause them to change behavior, run or flee at any time, within or outside of migration. If such an interaction should occur incidentally, helicopter pilots will be instructed to divert and/or change altitude as quickly as safely practicable and choose alternate corridors on future flights.

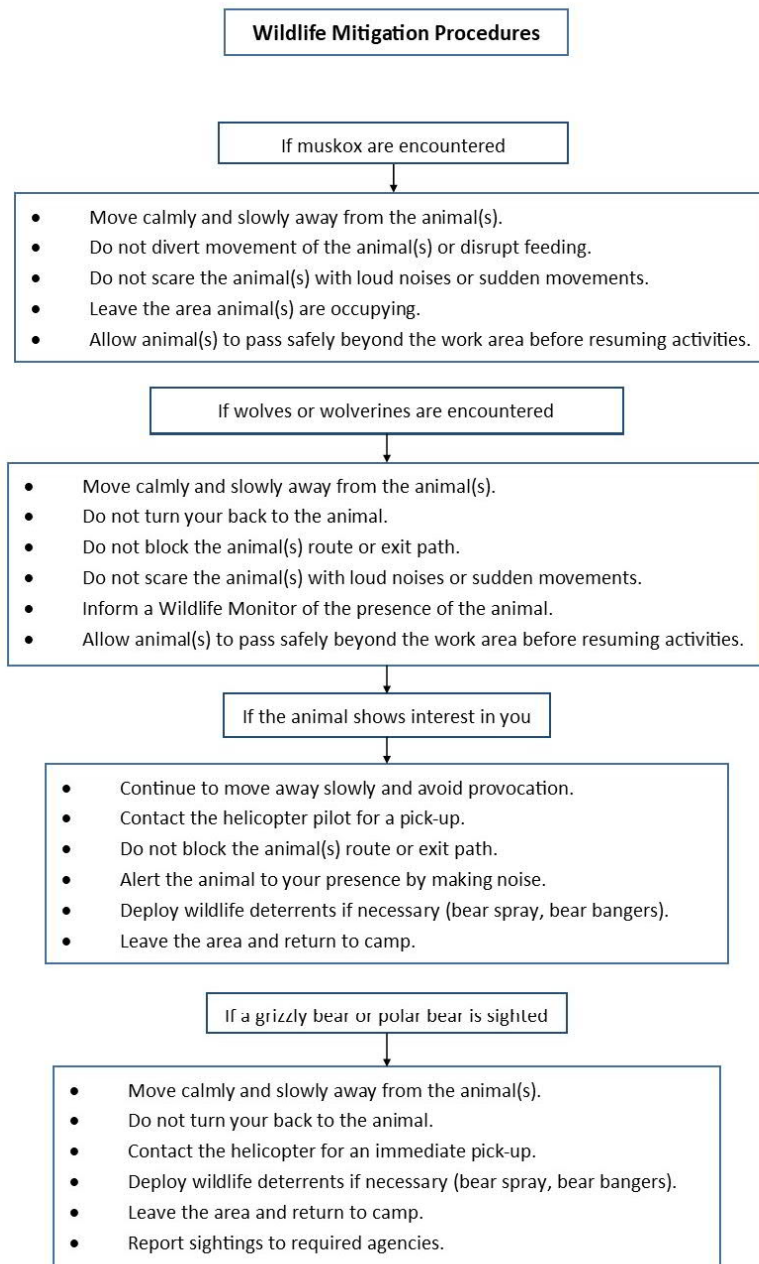
Nuisance wildlife is to be reported immediately. Proper food storage, the handling of food waste and removal from the field will mitigate wildlife encounters.

Kodiak will observe all protection measures specified on both CIRNAC and KIA administered lands.

#### 4.5.2 Wildlife Mitigation Procedures

The following flowchart simplifies actions to be taken by all Kodiak Copper Corp. personnel, contractors, and consultants in the event of observing wildlife. For caribou, please refer to the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures and Caribou in sections 4.5.3 and 4.5.4 below.





### 4.5.3 Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures

KIA Land Use License KVL315B01 is subject to the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures for all operations conducted on Inuit Owned Land (IOL); however, for consistency Kodiak will employ these measures over the entire Kahuna Diamond Property. Kodiak Copper Corp. does not have access to caribou collar data; therefore, caribou observations made during ground operations and helicopter flights are used to determine the number of caribou in the work area.

The Kahuna Diamond Property does not occur within any designated calving grounds or near any freshwater crossings.

During operations, wildlife monitors accompany field crews daily and conduct height of land observations and note any observations made during helicopter flights to and from the work area. All personnel will be instructed to assist Wildlife Monitors in documenting wildlife sightings during operations and flights.

TABLE 4: IOL MOBILE CARIBOU CONSERVATION MEASURES WITHIN OTHER SEASONAL CARIBOU RANGES

Dates	Caribou Threshold	Distance from Work Area	Action
June 1 to July 15	10 or more	50km	If >10 caribou are observed within 50km of work areas during flights, continue daily height of land wildlife monitoring
June 1 to July 15	10 or more	5km buffer zone	If >10 caribou are observed within 5km of work areas, continue daily height of land wildlife monitoring, immediately suspend any activities with the potential to disturb caribou (i.e., drilling, flights below 610 metres; camp personnel to stay inside) until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.
July 16 to Sept 30	25 or more	30km	If >25 caribou are observed within 30km of work area during flights, continue daily height of land wildlife monitoring
July 16 to Sept 30	25 or more	5km buffer zone	If >25 caribou are observed within 5km of work areas, continue daily height of land wildlife monitoring, immediately suspend any activities with the potential to disturb caribou (i.e., drilling, flights below 610 metres; camp personnel to stay inside) until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.
Oct 1 to April 15	50 or more	30km	If >50 caribou are observed within 30km of work area during flights, continue daily height of land wildlife monitoring
Oct 1 to April 15	50 or more	2.5km buffer zone	If >50 caribou are observed within 2.5km of work areas, continue daily height of land wildlife monitoring, reduce, and suspend any activities with the potential to disturb caribou (i.e., drilling, flights below 610 metres; camp personnel to stay inside) until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

April 16 to May 31	25 or more	50km	If >25 caribou are observed within 50km of work area during flights that appear to be moving in the direction of the activities, continue daily height of land wildlife monitoring
April 16 to May 31	25 or more	5km Buffer zone	If >25 caribou are observed within 5km of work areas, continue daily height of land wildlife monitoring, immediately suspend any activities with the potential to disturb caribou (i.e., drilling, flights below 610 metres; camp personnel to stay inside) until caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

#### 4.5.4 Caribou

Caribou are an essential part of northern ecosystems and Inuit cultural heritage. Kodiak strives to minimize the impact on caribou and avoid critical and sensitive wildlife areas. Therefore, the company will implement Caribou Protection Measures consistent with caribou protection measures and conditions in the KIA Land Use License KVL315B01 and CIRNAC Land Use Permit N2018C0022.

##### 4.5.4.1 Herds, Timing Windows & Protection Areas

The Kahuna Diamond Property is within range of the Qamanirjuaq and Lorillard Caribou Herds, but outside critical spring migrating, calving and crossing areas. Regardless, special considerations are applied so as to avoid disturbance of migrating and calving herds.

For clarity, the entire Kahuna Diamond Property is not located in any previous Caribou Protection Area (DIAND) or Calving Protected Areas outlined in the Nunavut Planning Commission's (NPC) July 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (DNLUP). The calving ground boundary (as defined in the by Government of Nunavut and 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plans) is approximately 80 kilometres from the property. Kodiak does not conduct any activity within any past caribou calving or post calving areas or proposed new calving areas. Two sections totalling approximately 26.5 km<sup>2</sup> of Kodiak's Kahuna Property overlap the newly proposed Post Calving Protected Area (2021 DNLUP). Kodiak will avoid conducting mineral exploration in the Post Calving Protected Area until finalized, at which point Kodiak will cease all activity in the protected area. The distance between the property boundary and the nearest designated caribou freshwater crossing is approximately 40 kilometres to the northwest (Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan 2021). Caribou Protection Areas designated by the July 2021 DNLUP within the region of the Kahuna Diamond Property are shown in Appendix A. The western blocks of the Kahuna Diamond Property coincide with the Kivalliq-Manitoba Linear Infrastructure corridor (2021 DNLUP) which is a Limited Use area within which mineral exploration and production is prohibited. Kodiak will cease all exploration in the area once the Nunavut Land Use Plan is finalized.

Caribou are most likely to be encountered on the Kahuna Diamond Property during the Post-Calving (June 23-July 3), Summer (July 4-August 22) and Late Summer (August 23-September 16) timing windows as per Government of Nunavut telemetry data. These periods are important periods for grazing and the building

of fat reserves, contributing to the health of the caribou. Kodiak will adhere to the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures to mitigate the effects on caribou.

Telemetry data from Spring Migration, Calving and Fall Migration (pre-breeding) timing windows show any caribou little to no movement on the Kahuna Property, although there is still the potential for caribou on the property during those periods. Kodiak does not operate on the Property past late September/early October as the inclement weather is a safety hazard; therefore, Kodiak conducts no exploration during Rut/Breeding, Fall Migration (Post-Breeding) and a large portion of the Winter timing windows.

Between the Summer and Late Summer timing windows of July 4 and September 16, Kodiak will avoid operating in areas when caribou are taking refuge from insect harassment. This could include ridge tops, elevated and downwind lakeshore areas.

#### 4.5.4.2 Flights & Landings

Helicopter flights and landings will be conducted in accordance with the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures.

Helicopter pilots will be instructed that they are not to fly over wildlife in a way to cause them to change behavior, run or flee at any time, within or outside of migration. If such an interaction should occur incidentally, helicopter pilots will be instructed to divert and/or change altitude as quickly as safely practicable and choose alternate corridors on future flights.

In the absence of wildlife, helicopter flights will maintain a >300 metre altitude whenever reasonable. Helicopters require forward movement to gain altitude; therefore, low level flying will be required periodically to collect field crews and samples and will only be conducted when no wildlife are present. In areas where migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves, muskoxen nurse groups or other wildlife are present (Table 4), helicopters and airborne geophysical surveys are to maintain a minimum altitude of 610 metres and there will be no landings unless under an emergency situation. Helicopter and aircraft pilots are instructed to avoid caribou calving grounds on their way to or from the project area.

#### 4.5.4.3 Work Activities

Work activities on the Kahuna Diamond Property include drilling, bulk sampling, blasting, airborne geophysical surveying, ground geophysical surveying, prospecting, and sampling, the driving of snowmobiles and ATV's and camp operations. Bulk sampling, blasting and airborne geophysical surveying are not contemplated for the proposed field season.

Work activities will commence shutdown according to the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures as per KIA Land Use License KVL315B01.

The Kahuna Diamond Property is not within any Caribou Calving Protection Areas. In the event that caribou cows calve outside of the Caribou Calving Protection Areas, Kodiak shall suspend operations (drilling, blasting, overflights by aircraft at any altitude of less than 610 metres above ground level and the use of snowmobiles and ATV's outside of the immediate vicinity of camp) within the area occupied by cows and/or calves as per the Caribou Protection Measures outlined in CIRNAC Land Use Permit N2018C0022.

If ground crews on foot (i.e., sampling, prospecting, ground geophysical surveying) observe caribou in the thresholds outlined in the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures, cease operations, and remain quiet. Determine what direction the herd is moving. If field crews are in the path of the herd, move out of the way and wait for the caribou to pass undisturbed. If crews are not hindering the movement of the caribou, wait for the herd to pass before continuing work. To avoid increasing any disturbance to the caribou, the helicopter will avoid picking up the field crews. If pick-up is necessary, crews will walk the appropriate distance from the herd to avoid disturbance.

During operations, the Kahuna Camp will cease operations as per Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures, the camp generator will be turned off to mitigate noise disturbance, the use of snowmobile and ATV's will be suspended, and personnel will stay indoors.

#### 4.5.4.4 Drilling

Drill crews will watch for caribou and wildlife during operations and have established communications with camp who will inform them of incoming caribou herds. Drill operations will be suspended according to the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures (see above). When caribou thresholds are exceeded within the buffer zone, the drill will be shut down to mitigate noise disturbance. The drill crew will remain in the drill shack until the caribou have passed undisturbed. Operations will recommence once caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

#### 4.5.4.5 Overland Winter Trail

During operations, Kodiak utilizes the permitted overland winter trail from Rankin Inlet to the Kahuna Camp. Bombardiers and cargo sleds haul equipment and fuel to the property to reduce the number of helicopter flights required (Please refer to the spill contingency plan for fuel mitigation measures during transport). The trail is utilized between March and early May, depending on ice thickness. These months overlap with Winter and Spring Migration caribou periods. As per Government of Nunavut telemetry data, limited caribou have been recorded crossing the overland winter trail during the proposed period in use. If caribou are observed above the threshold outlined in the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures, while utilizing the overland winter trail, drivers are required to stop and turn off their vehicles to ensure they do not disturb the caribou. Drivers will cease until the caribou numbers are below the threshold within the buffer zone.

#### 4.5.4.6 Migration

Absolutely no activities are to act as a block or in any way cause a diversion to migration of caribou. Activities that may interfere with migration, such as airborne geophysical surveys or movement of equipment, shall cease until the migrating caribou has passed.

Telemetry data (Government of Nunavut) from Spring Migration and Fall Migration (pre-breeding) timing windows do not show any caribou movement on the Kahuna Property, although there is still the potential for caribou on the property during those periods.

#### 4.5.4.7 Designated Caribou Crossings

There are no designated caribou crossings on the Kahuna Diamond Property or in areas currently being worked by Kodiak Copper Corp. The distance between the Property boundary and the nearest designated caribou freshwater crossing is approximately 40 kilometres to the northwest (Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan 2021).

Between May 15 and September 1, no camp operations, fuel caching or blasting activities are to occur within 10 kilometres of a “designated caribou crossing” and no diamond drilling operations are to occur within 5 kilometres.

#### 4.5.5 Muskox

Muskox might be observed in the Kahuna Property area during activities. Muskox may be in a weakened condition by late winter and vulnerable, especially breeding adults and young animals. Staff will not approach or interact with muskox herds so as to avoid herd dispersion and displacement from calving areas, which could have negative effects on muskox breeding. Critical time to avoid male muskox is during breeding season (August to September).

The GN recommends that field workers not approach muskox closer than 200 metres during the calving season (April to June). Similar to the Caribou Protection Measures, Kodiak’s work programs will also cease blasting, the use of ground equipment/vehicles (drills, snowmobiles and ATVs) and aircraft overflights at altitudes less than 610 meters when muskox, especially cows and calves approach operations.

#### 4.5.6 Predators

##### 4.5.6.1 Avoidance and Deterrents

The following guidelines can help avoid a predator encounter:

- Be alert and aware of your surroundings.
- Work in a group or in close proximity to others.
- Maintain communications with the wildlife monitor and helicopter pilot.
- Make noise.
- Watch for fresh droppings and tracks.
- Carry bear deterrents (i.e., bear spray, bear bangers.)
- Never approach a predator for any reason.
- Never approach a fresh kill or carcass as predators will defend their food.
- Never feed wildlife.
- Use sealed bags/containers to store food and pack out all garbage.
- Reduce odors from yourself and camp.

If you encounter a bear:

- Remain calm and walk backwards slowly away from the animal(s).

- Do not run.
- Do not turn your back to the animal.
- Do not block the animal(s) route or exit path.
- Contact the helicopter for an immediate pickup.
- Deploy wildlife deterrents if necessary.
- Leave the area and return to camp.
- Inform a Wildlife Monitor of the presence of the animal.
- Report to the appropriate agencies.

Firearms are carried by designated Wildlife Monitors for safety reasons and will only be used as a last resort when there is a threat to human life and all other deterrent measures have failed. All firearm discharges must be documented and reported immediately to the Project Manager.

#### 4.5.6.2 Grizzly Bears

Grizzly Bears range over most of the project area from late April to late October. All human-bear interactions are to be reported immediately to the project manager, who will then contact the KIA, The Government of Nunavut-Department of Environment Wildlife Biologist, the Aqigiq HTO and the Kangiqliniq HTO.

A copy of the Bear Safety material will be available on site and at the offices of Kodiak Copper Corp. All employees and contractors will receive Bear Safety Training. Bear safety information and material will be kept in a binder on site. The Government of Nunavut published “Bear Safety: Reducing Bear-People Conflict in Nunavut”. This document will be referred to in the safety orientation that all personnel, contractors and consultants receive when they arrive at site. A copy of the manual will be kept at the site headquarters and in the Vancouver head office (<http://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/resources>). If bears are present in the area, work will cease until the bears have safely moved out of the area.

#### 4.5.6.3 Wolverines/Wolves/Foxes

Wolverines are relatively small and often difficult to spot in the field, except for tracks or diggings. Wolverines are aggressive scavengers which can be particularly dangerous and attracted to exploration activities camp, thereby avoidance methods similar to bear must be employed.

Wolves could be occasionally seen in work areas and have wide-ranging movements. Arctic foxes are the most common predatory mammal species to be encountered in the area.

Predatory mammals rarely attack people; however, there is some risk of canines carrying rabies, and other diseases. A close encounter with any predatory mammal could be dangerous. Arctic fox in particular are easily habituated around work sites and humans.

#### 4.5.6.4 Polar Bears

Polar bears are of significant economic and cultural importance to Nunavut and disturbance during the sensitive denning period September 15 to April 15 may result in decreased cub survival and population health. There is a 1 (one) kilometre radius exclusion zone around any known polar bear den from



September 15 to April 15 of each year, or until it is documented and reported that the family group has left the den.

Interactions and sightings of polar bears will be reported to: Malik Awan, Wildlife Biologist II, Carnivores, GN (See section 4.3 for wildlife emergency contact information).

#### 4.5.6.5 Denning Sites

All denning sites are to be avoided. If a den site is located, its UTM coordinates are to be recorded so that the den site can be avoided. The coordinates are forwarded to the appropriate regulatory authorities. Any exploration activities will cease immediately.

The following buffers are provided (by the Government of the Northwest Territories) for active dens between the den and all exploration activities between May 1 and July 15.

Wolves	800m buffer
Grizzly Bear	300m buffer
Wolverine	2km buffer
Fox	150m buffer

#### 4.5.7 Birds

Birds and waterfowl might be observed in the vicinity of the project or during operations. Raptors, migratory and breeding birds, and their nests are not to be disturbed.

In areas where colonies of birds are observed, the flight levels will be restricted to a vertical distance of 1000 metres and a horizontal distance of 1500 metres from birds. Kodiak will avoid migratory birds, colonies, and sensitive nesting areas by adjusting flight corridors if necessary.

No eggs or nests are to be disturbed by any activities. If an employee or contractor comes across any active nests, they are to cease all activities immediately to ensure that the nest is not disturbed and to avoid further interaction. Coordinates are to be recorded on the wildlife sighting sheets. The critical nesting period for raptors is between May 1 and July 15. The GN recognizes the time of fledging, occurring in the latter part of summer (August 15 to September 1) as a critical nesting stage for migratory birds. Kodiak will apply a 100-metre buffer from migratory bird or raptor nesting sites, and work will not resume in the immediate vicinity until the nest is no longer occupied. Moving or disturbing the nest of a migratory bird is in contravention of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*.

The Peregrine Falcon has been identified as a species of Special Concern by COSEWIC. If any nests are found, a buffer must be maintained. A 1.5-kilometre buffer is recommended for the Peregrine Falcon. Any nests discovered will be recorded and the GPS coordinates provided to the KIA, Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, the Kangiqliniq HTO and the Aqigiq HTO.



#### 4.5.8 Aquatic Life

Work in and around water bodies must be done in such a manner as to not disturb any aquatic habitat or life. Mitigation measures and company rules related to aquatic life include:

- Fishing while conducting business on behalf of Kodiak Copper Corp. is strictly forbidden.
- No waste is to enter any body of water.
- Waterlines must be properly placed and screened in accordance with the “Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Screen Guideline” (DFO).
- The drill foreman is responsible for ensuring safe working conditions at the drill site which includes measuring ice thickness before moving heavy equipment across the ice or drilling from the ice surface.
- All sumps, fuel caches and camps must be located at least 31 metres from the high-water mark of any body of water unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory authority.

#### 4.6 Archaeology

No work will occur in any area where a known archeological site has been located. If any employee or consultant finds an archeological site, work must cease immediately, the GPS coordinates are recorded and the finding is reported immediately to the Project Manager who will report its location to the Department of Culture and Heritage (Government of Nunavut), the Land Administration Division at CIRNAC and KIA. Handling of any archeological artifact is strictly prohibited.

Prior to embarking on exploration activities described herein, Kodiak contracted Golder Associates to conduct an Archaeological Reconnaissance Study over selected exploration areas on the Kahuna Property. A summary report was received on September 22, 2016. The complete report was submitted to GN Department of Culture and Heritage in March 2017. A summary of the findings are presented here:

“As a result of the 2016 archaeological reconnaissance, two archaeological sites have been documented within the proposed exploration areas and eight have been documented in the Kodiak claims, but outside the currently proposed exploration boundaries. None of the sites are currently in conflict with previous exploration activities. As required by territorial and federal legislation, no land use operations can be conducted within 30 metres of a known or suspected archaeological site. The UTM coordinates of all known features have been provided to Kodiak for incorporation into the project planning. Known archaeological sites and features will be avoided by this buffer during ongoing exploration activities”

Kodiak will follow recommendations by the Department of Culture and Heritage and Golder Associates. It has incorporated these known sites into the exploration database and operations will make necessary adjustments in the field to avoid each site with the recommended buffer. Additional archaeological studies will be carried out if any artifacts or sites are identified during ongoing work, and as operations advance beyond the current proposed scope of activities. As per the GN’s suggestion, Kodiak discourages the building of inuksuit.

Prior to commencement of use of Kodiak 's permitted winter trail and conducting any exploration activities, Kodiak will flag and avoid all identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the winter trail and work areas so as to prevent any disturbance of those sites.

In June 2018, Golder Associates conducted an archaeological reconnaissance and inventory program on the Kahuna Property. Field work was completed under Class 2 Nunavut Territory Archaeologist Permit No. 2018-13A led by Patrick Young of Golder with the assistance of two employees from Chesterfield Inlet. The following is a non-technical summary from Mr. Young.

The objective of the 2018 investigation was to assess the temporary field camp used for exploration activities, as well as areas identified for exploratory drilling. The archaeological investigation consisted of a combination of low-level helicopter reconnaissance, followed by a pedestrian survey of select high potential landforms within the general project area. This included a prominent esker stretching southeast of Josephine Lake and paralleling Josephine River northeast of the field camp, as well as other esker landforms located southwest of camp.

Over the course of the three-day field program, 15 new archaeological sites were recorded. No sites were identified in conflict with the field camp, although an isolated tent ring was identified on the same esker feature over 250 m to the north that will be avoided. Nine sites were identified along the Josephine River esker, and five sites were identified on smaller eskers to the southwest of camp.

The sites were typical of late Thule or Caribou Inuit camping and hunting activities. A total of 36 stone features were identified at the sites including 24 tent rings/dwellings, 6 caches, 4 hunting blinds, 1 hearth and 1 inuksuk. No diagnostic artifacts were observed, and no artifacts were collected.

The coordinates of each documented site and feature will be incorporated into project planning by Kodiak /Solstice to enable appropriate management and avoidance of known archaeological sites during exploration activities.

## 5 Internal Inspections

Internal inspections are to be completed by the Project Manager or it's designate on a regular basis. In addition to this, daily inspections of the individual work, storage and staging areas allows for a timely response to potential impacts affecting the surrounding environment. All employees and contractors are responsible for maintaining a clean and safe workplace.

Some points to consider from a Land Use Inspector or a community visitors point of view: When flying to the work site.

- Is there any garbage lying around?
- Has any garbage flown away and can be seen lying on the tundra?
- Are items stored in a neat and tidy manner?

### Drips and Leaks

- While walking around the work sites, keep aware of potential sites for leaks or drips.
- In areas of potential leaks, place a drip pan or a collection device underneath the area.

- In areas where potential leaks and drips may occur, keep absorbent pads easily accessible.
- Report all leaks and drips to the Project Manager.

#### Fuel Storage areas

- Make sure that the fuel drums are stored according to code and best practices.
- Keep the fuel storage site tidy and neat.
- Visually inspect the fuel storage area on a regular basis to ensure there are no leaking or damaged drums and that all barrels are stored in the 3:00 and 9:00 o'clock position.

## 6 Community Engagement

Kodiak Copper Corp. conducted regular public meetings with representatives of the Hamlets, KIA, HTO, CLARC and the community in Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet between 2016 and 2018 during operations. Site visits were conducted in 2016, 2017 and 2018 and included members of the Kangiqliniq HTO, Aqigiq HTO, KIA and the hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet.

Main topics of concern included helicopter flights and caribou. Kodiak established the Kahuna Camp to reduce the number of flights out of Rankin Inlet. Meetings were held in 2016 with Barney Aggark (Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet and Aqigiq HTO President) and Peter Kattegatsiak (KIA Director, Wildlife Officer, Hamlet Councillor and HTO member) to receive input and advice on the Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan.

Prior to selection of the current Kahuna Camp site and to discuss the 2018 exploration program, Kodiak held meetings in Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet with representatives of the Hamlets, KIA, HTO, CLARC and the community. Members of the Chesterfield Inlet HTO together with Kodiak field staff investigated 10 possible camp locations and recommended the current location as the most suitable location for a temporary field camp. Please refer to the 2019 Work Plan for a summary of community engagement specific to the establishment of the Kahuna Camp.

Kodiak Copper Corp. assisted with two Search and Rescue (SAR) missions in 2018 while working out of Rankin Inlet. On both occasions, the coordinated efforts located the missing person and brought them home safe.

In July 2018, Kodiak notified KIA, Aqigiq HTO, Kangiqliniq HTO, CIRNAC and conservation officers with the Government of Nunavut that Kodiak had suspended operations due to caribou migration in the area. All activities were stopped to allow the herd to pass unhindered. All personnel were returned to camp, remained indoors and did not impact or impede the herd movement. Operations were suspended for approximately 3 days. Work only resumed once caribou had passed safely beyond the area.

As Kodiak did not carry out exploration programs between 2019 and 2021, no work plan or results were presented to community members.

Prior to conducting work on the Property, Kodiak will engage with all impacted communities and regional Hunters' and Trapper's Organizations (HTOs). As the 2022 work plan has only been proposed and not finalized, an update to the communities has not been provided yet.

Please refer to Kodiak's Community Engagement Log for a detailed record.

## 7 Summary of Project Activities

The nature of early-stage exploration programs is that work plans can change and are subject to several factors including on-going exploration results, corporate matters, and ground conditions in the field.

Exploration activities on the Kahuna Property are permitted under CIRNAC Land Use Permit N2018C0022, KIA Land Use License KVL315B01, KIA Land Use License KVR16F01 and NWB Water License 2BE-KDP1722.

NWB Water License 2BE-KDP1722 expires on May 30, 2021. A license renewal application, with no amendments in scope to those activities authorized by 2BE-KDP1722, has been submitted to NWB for issuance of a new Water License to authorize continued exploration on the Property.

A brief summary of the proposed 2022 Kahuna Diamond Property exploration program is provided below. For a detailed description please refer for the "2022 Work Plan". Exploration activities will be based out of the Kahuna Camp which can accommodate up to 20 personnel.

### 7.1 Timeframe of Exploration

The following timeframe is a best-case scenario. Actual dates and extent of the program are dependent on multiple factors including funding, company focus, employee availability and weather.

The 2022 field program will include rock, till and soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping, ground geophysical surveying, kimberlite test pit sampling and bulk sampling, diamond drilling and reverse circulation/RAB drilling.

The program will tentatively start in March with an overland haul of equipment and supplies on Kodiak's permitted overland winter trail from Rankin Inlet to the property using overland haul and cargo sleds. Equipment and supplies for the drilling program will be staged on Crown Lands at the existing Kahuna Camp approximately 40 kilometres northeast of Rankin Inlet and 50 kilometres southwest of Chesterfield Inlet. Camp re-establishment will commence in March upon arrival of the camp supplies. The drill program will operate from mid-March to mid-May. Ground based prospecting and sampling activities will follow in mid-June once the land is free from snow and the property surface is fully accessible. As results warrant, and in compliance with Caribou Protection Measures included in Kodiak's work permits and licenses, a helicopter supported summer drilling program may also be undertaken. Summer exploration activities will be helicopter supported and based out of the Kahuna Camp.

## 7.2 Duration and Intensity of Activities

### 7.2.1 Prospecting, Rock Sampling and Geological Mapping

Kodiak has proposed a prospecting and geological mapping program that will include the collection of up to 2,000 rock samples. Crews will be based out of the Kahuna Camp during summer months and will be transported to the prospecting area daily via helicopter. Prospecting will include mapping and sampling of geological outcrops and glacial float occurrences for the presence of kimberlite rock or other economic mineralization including precious metals. Rock samples of interest are collected in plastic bags, assigned a unique sample number, their GPS coordinates recorded, and notes are taken to describe the general characteristics of the rock.

### 7.2.2 Till Sampling

The till sampling program will be undertaken over approximately 3 to 4 weeks during the summer months and will include the collection of approximately 2,000 samples. Crews will be based out of the Kahuna Camp and will be transported to the sampling area daily via helicopter. Where and when possible, samples will be oriented on sample lines and crews will walk between individual sample sites. Till sampling will be undertaken at various sample density across the entire property as on-going results from work warrant. Approximately 20 kilograms of glacial till comprised of sand, silt, gravel and clay will be collected at each site. The till sample material is either pre-screened or placed directly into a sample bag. Notes and sample location are recorded, and a unique sample number is assigned to the sample site. Upon completion, the hole created from the collection of sample material is refilled and re-contoured.

### 7.2.3 Ground Geophysical Surveying

Kodiak plans to conduct detailed ground geophysical surveying to assist in the delineation of high priority geological targets. Possible survey methods to be utilized include ground magnetic, ground electromagnetic and ground gravity surveying. Up to 1000-line kilometers of surveying is proposed. Ground geophysical surveys are generally conducted on foot by walking along predetermined grid lines but can also be conducted by crews utilizing snowmobiles during winter months. Geophysical surveying personnel will be based out of the Kahuna Camp. During the winter months and when possible, surveyors will utilize snowmobiles to access survey grids. During the summer months surveyors will access survey grids via helicopter. Ground geophysical surveys are passive, low impact and non-invasive and no disturbance to the land surface is anticipated.

### 7.2.4 Drilling

Diamond drilling on the Kahuna Property is permitted under the authorizations of CIRNAC Land Use Permit N2018C0022, KIA Land Use License KVL315B01 and NWB Water License 2BE-KDP1722.

Kodiak's diamond drilling/RC/RAB drilling program will investigate geological anomaly's that are characteristic of undiscovered kimberlite pipes or kimberlite dykes, extensions to known kimberlite pipes

or kimberlite dykes or other economic mineralization. The proposed exploration program will include up to 6,000 metres of diamond drilling and/or RC/RAB drilling.

The exact location of drill holes is based upon ongoing results from field work. As such, drill holes are proposed within general areas rather than with precise coordinates prior to an upcoming program. It is common to drill one or two holes into a target to determine the validity of geological interpretations. Additional holes into a target are contingent upon the success of the first holes. This assures efficient exploration practice but also mitigates environmental impacts by restricting work areas to a small footprint based on successful test work.

Drill crews will be based in Kodiak's Kahuna Camp. As conditions allow, winter drilling activities will be supported by ground access using Bombardiers to move the drill rig, by snowmobile and by Bombardier tracked vehicles to facilitate daily crew changes and service runs. A helicopter will be based on site and will be utilized to service the rig when ground access is not feasible. The rig will operate 24 hours per day using two 2-man crews working a 12-hour day shift and a 12-hour night shift respectively. Local water sources, proximal to drill sites, will be used to support drilling operations.

Individual drill holes will range in depth from less than 50 metres to a maximum 300 metres. Holes will be drilled at angles ranging from -45 degrees to -90 degrees. The azimuth of the drill hole will be dependent upon the anomaly targeted. Depending on the geological results or the geological intercepts recovered by the drilling, up to three holes drilled may be drilled from an individual drill site to test the drill target at varying depths for both geological continuity and spatial extent.

During drilling operations, drill cuttings are flushed from the hole by circulating water. Occasionally biodegradable additives may be used to assist with the operation. No effluents or cuttings will be allowed to enter into nearby water bodies or drainage courses.

All drilling equipment will be removed from the drill site upon completion of operations at that drill site. Drill casing will be removed or cut off below ground level. The project manager or designate will inspect each drill site to ensure that it is properly cleaned up and restored. Photographs will be taken of the site before the drill and ancillary equipment arrive, during the drilling operation and once the drill hole is complete and the drill and support equipment have been removed. The hole collar will be marked and identified by its hole number and year of completion.

### 7.2.5 Bulk Sampling

Kodiak Copper Corp. is permitted to undertake bulk sampling at the Notch, PST, and Kahuna kimberlite showings. The collection of an aggregated 1,500 tonnes of bulk kimberlite (500 tonnes from each occurrence) has been authorized. The scope of the bulk sampling was detailed in the 2017 Project Description and Work Plan submitted to NPC and NIRB in late 2016 and permitted and licensed by CIRNAC, NWB and KIA in 2017.

The proposed Bulk Sampling program is not contemplated as part of the 2022 winter program. A revised commencement date has not been determined.

Please refer to the 2017 Project Description and Work Plan dated October 22, 2016 submitted to NPC and NIRB and distributed to CIRNAC, NWB and KIA for a detailed description of the proposed kimberlite bulk sampling program.

### 7.2.6 Winter Trail

The Overland Winter Trail from Rankin Inlet to the Kahuna Property crosses IOL-RI01 and is permitted under KIA Land Use License KVRW16F01 renewed annually. The overland haul route for the winter months closely follows the route recommended and used by nearby communities. The selected route utilizes frozen water bodies as much as possible and where practical. Activities on the Kodiak's winter trail will be conducted from early March to early May depending on ice conditions.

### 7.2.7 Helicopter Flight Lines

Exploration activities on the Kahuna Diamond Property are based out of the Kahuna Camp to mitigate daily helicopter transits to and from Rankin Inlet and for safety reasons associated with winter work conditions. Proposed flight paths for helicopter supported work in 2022 are shown in Appendix A.

Daily flight paths to work sites will vary depending on exploration results, project priorities, weather conditions, possible wildlife concerns and air traffic considerations. Individual flight paths for certain activities such as prospecting, mapping and sampling across general property areas cannot be predicted and will be dependent on exploration results as they are generated. All helicopter traffic is tracked real time by a satellite tracking device and recorded digitally to be reviewed at a later date if required.

## Appendix A: Maps



